THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

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EDMUND DEACON, HENRY PETERSON, } EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, THE COMMERCIAL INTEREST, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXIX. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1850. WHOLE NO. 1493.

Original Poetry.

THE WANDERER'S WISH.

WRITTEN IN THE WEST INDIES.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

I have wandered through this busy world,
Have wandered far and wide,
And many of nature's gems of art
Did my keen heart divide.

I've seen the vaunt Solomon left—
And the bright isles of the West—
Yet my heart longs, oh, so weary,
To my native land to rest.

I have seen the dark trees wave my
In the tropic evening breeze,
And have watched the shadow mold
Of a distant coast appear;

I have seen the roses blooming
In America's far off bowers,
And where the Indian crowns flow.
Have stood and gathered flowers.

Oh, where the violets are blooming,
And the sweet forget-me-not,
By the banks of the Susie River,
There is nature a well loved spot—
Where are the thoughts of vague loneliness
At home with a fairy spell,
And of heaven all of earth's beauty
And gladness I could tell!

In bright Mariqua heaven
The sky is clearer than anywhere else,
From the everlasting foliage,
In summer and autumn days,
Have I wander'd when the sun's last ray
Was spread on the hills of Haze;
Oh, for the mirth that then was mine,
For that light heart again!

Where the Swan flows calm and lonely,
And winter owns the Wonne's flood,
Or where the Schuylkill
And through many a quiet mead,
Have I wandered, with my darling sister,
'Neath the ocean and the flood,
To meet a fairy welcome
At Hon. Charles Heed
Or where the Delaware
A gradual spectator of
Has been my part, however,
Of the Quaker City's
Baptist land has found
Or where the Susquehanna
Has been with the gambler gain
Or where the Lehigh
Oh, where shall I behold them—
Those happy hours so bright and warm
I love the more my blessings close—
Ere I leave home and friends
I love far more my snow-drop pure,
Thy mother's heart and gentle love
Much Northern charms that meets

H. A. N.

Original Novelet.

THE OLD ASTROLOGER;
OR,
THE PROPHECY FULFILLED.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST,
BY T. S. ARTHUR.

(CONTINUED.)

CHAPTER IV.

A year has passed, and Henry Appleton has not passed his roof, nor is Marion Hale his bride. It has been a weary year, but the most unhappy of his life, spent in chasing the shadow of a good, which seemed to flee from him the more eagerly he followed.

All overtures for a settlement by the parties looking to the property in dispute having failed, the case was pressed with ardor. But the absence of sixty thousand dollars' worth of real estate, out on a general mortgage, dragged its slow length along, and was finally settled in favor of the Astrologer. Appleton was taken off the delays attended by our legal institutions in the collection of debts of the kind, and that evident, if possible, not only his patience, but his means of continuing the prosecution. Marion, when, finally, it was known that the case in favor, an appeal was entered on a trial of the Supreme Court. This was the result of a whole year, passed in anxious suspense.

The position of Henry and Marion was little better. Each was a settled point in the young man's mind that she was to be his wife, he had never ceased to love her, and this, wrought to a determination of his unalterable, leaving him, in consequence, in a troubled state of mind, which the constant neglected.

Only a few months would be after she had been separated from Rudolph Astrologer's perfidious treachery and Appleton, see the story came to her ears again, and it was then that she began to waver. Do you've Appleton's property," said a young man, named Antrim. He was a cousin, with whom she had formerly intimate and familiar since he arrived in the city.

"Appleton's property! What do you mean?" she replied, coldly.

"I believe he claims you actually," said Antrim.

"He has no right to base his claim!" Marion answered with expression of indignation at the bare of such.

Antrim shrugged his shoulders, and replied,

"Oh, as to that, I suppose you know best."

"I cannot, I wish you would explain yourself," said Marion, anxiously.

"I will, provided you answer me one question."

"What is it?"

"You'll promise not to be offended."

"Certainly. It's a weak mind that takes offence where none's designed."

"Are you engaged to Henry Appleton?"

"No."

And yet, he is bold enough to say that you are so far that no other man has any chance to gain your favor."

"Rather a bold assertion."

So I thinken me. And, moreover, I understand his assertion is to be based on the ground that you have fallen's predilection. The the same vexatious authority, he takes it as granted that he's going to get, by means of the law, an estate valued at fifty or a hundred thousand dollars. And I'm told, further, still, that his has actually obtained possession of his student, and is sitting about in fancies and other public places, making himself as little better than a regarded."

"You are merry in error," said Marion, in answer to this, speaking in a troubled voice.

"I believe so," replied Antrim. "That he's abandoned the study of medicine, I learn from out of his most intimate friends, who blames him in no measured terms."

"Do the ground you allege it?"

"Yes. The manner the latter—teller gave him a favorable account, as he should be, and left the office where he was a student."

"And I am to be his wife?" said Marion, compressing her lips, while a bright spot burned on her cheek.

"So the news favorite."

The effect of this on Marion was to produce a state of mental disturbance. The fact that Appleton had been influenced by the Astrologer's persuasions, and so disagreeable to her as the liberty he had taken, to speak of her in connection with himself in a way that was offensive. But, soon after being alone again, her heart turned with a feeling of tender interest towards the young man. Month after month things went on as little satisfactorily for both parties as possible. Appleton was constant in his attentions to Marion, but did not breath a word of what was in his heart. At these was no fear of losing her to trouble him, and thus hasten an avowal of his feelings, he preferred waiting until he could, in offering her his hand, lay a fortune at her feet. Many months would not go by, he hoped, ere he would feel at liberty to speak of the ardent love that warmed his bosom. But, the months came and went, and the decision of his case seemed as far off as ever.

At length, Marion began to have doubts as to her lover's sincerity. Moreover, she frequently heard him spoken of lightly; and the causes alleged had influence in her mind. Hope delivered weaketh the heart sick. This sickness was felt, ere long, by Marion; who, having prolonged her visit to the city of Haze, at the time originally intended, and this on Appleton's account, though the fact she would not, even to herself, acknowledge, began to look towards her home, and make preparations for returning.

When she spoke of this to Appleton, she saw that it affected him unpleasantly; and, from that time until she left the city, was very unwilling that he wanted her, to be laboring under an oppression of feeling. In fact, he was more reserved than ever in her hand, and let her depart without the change in his manner, for which she looked so strongly.

The meaning of this she did not comprehend. If his attentions were not to be had gone, and, why did he not speak of them? Why had he visited her regularly for a whole year without so much as breathing a word that could be taken as an avowal at love?

These questions Marion asked herself many times when she came. Spite of all she had to said spoken against Appleton, and spite of his strange conduct, her heart turned towards him, and his image was constantly before her eyes.

A few weeks after Marion arrived at home, and while the wounds of doubt and hope were still bleeding afresh, a letter from Appleton met her sisters. One was from her cousin, Leonard Antrim, and contained, among other things, the following:

"Our friend, who considers you his property, is thought by his friends now to be getting tired of his bird. Do you know that he was offered thirty-five thousand dollars, a few days ago for his right against the Mercer family, who will be beggared if he succeeds? He was not so mistaken. But he declined the offer with contempt. 'I can get all,' said I'll have all,' was his magnanimous reply to a friend, who advised, among other things, the way to secure one.

Original Lectures.

MR. DANA'S LECTURES.

HAMLET.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE SAT. EVENING POST.

LECTURE VIII. AND LAST.

Mr. Dana concluded by saying that he could not well close his Lectures without expressing his warm thanks to the gentlemen belonging to the University, the Medical and Literary, for their kind and generous attentions to the audience, for their share of which attentions he should not forget those feelings. He also acknowledged the numerous civilities extended to him during his sojourn in Philadelphia, and he regretted that owing to the condition of his health, he had been in many instances prevented from acknowledging his sense of these civilities in person. If, in the course of his remarks, he had said anything that merited remembrance hereafter—and he believed that he had uttered only truths—should be remembered hereafter, he hoped that good fruit would be the product, and that his sentiments and sayings might have a beneficial influence, especially upon the young—and that he the more deserved, as it was probable that few whom he now addressed he should ever meet again—yet he trusted that he might live in their remembrance.

The subject of the present Lecture would be Hamlet, and Mr. D. cautioned that Dr. Johnson had, unfortunately, given the key to Hamlet, in a dark and proper conception and idea of the character of Hamlet—as he evidently considered him merely a common-place stage hero—and not the reflective, meditating and introverted character—described and self-observed, as he was really depicted by Shakspeare; and the lecturer was surprised at the remark of Dr. J. on Hamlet, as they are found in most of the modern editions—comments that might have been expected from the gallows or groundlings, but not from the critical branches where Johnson used to sit. The character of the Prince of Denmark was deep, contemplative, and full of contradictions. This would was not made less true to life. He seemed to be here temporarily.—So he soul was ever straining towards that other world, where simple duty and thinking led more to do than to think—where acting was without being in a condition of love, which state imparts a desire of love to the object of it, more emphatically than the declaration. because there is a consciousness and sympathy with the beloved object. Of that world the inner man of Hamlet was prophetic. His soul had assumed an essential part of him, but only a secondary part appertained to himself. He did not speak to the time when he was—for if he did, he only regarded it reflectively—for the inner was his question, his essence—whose is his form, his spirit would—a bright, consummate flower. He looked through the natural to the spiritual, to the spiritual—and as it pertains seen in a mirror, the perspective is also reversed—so by this means, the objects of the outer world became part of and toward thoughts and being—clothed with the robes with which the spiritual appeared. He could feel and think with his fellow men, but he could not act like them. The spirit of a higher order looks upon nature to afford instruments to his spiritual beings. He is intent only on combining and creating ideas and conceptions manifested in himself. Such was the mind of Hamlet. The external world to him was but a machine—the spiritual the substance. Such was the natural effect of an over-introversive mind. Hamlet was born with his disposition—after admonishing nature from the flower to the noble canopy above, he truly exclaims—what a piece of work a man is! In him Denmark's was a prison, and in conversation with Rosencrantz, he appeared that "thinking makes it so." How introverted—how reflective the reply to Horatio, as to where he had seen his late Father's Spirit—"in my mind's eye." Scarcely any other character would have replied such a reply—not even the melancholy Jacques, for he was not the imaginative Hamlet. "A man, sir, was I"—What does this mean?"—question asked reflectively;—and many passages were cited by the lecturer as proof of the mental absorption of an observant and reflecting process that would be out of place in any other character but the self introverted Hamlet. In reply to the adjuration of the Ghost—"List, list, oh! list. It ever thou didst thy dear father love," &c., he replies, and indicates his swiftness, not limit the eagle or air's outward flight, but—"and my meditation, or the thoughts of love." With such a mind, the mind became absorbed in itself—the world, the visible become abstract to the invisible, and the visible become visible. He loves Horatio for his noble qualities. "Since as a man who is not passion's slave." And Horatio reciprocates his friendship—Horatio fails without his generous prescription, and, therefore, without his love. He loves Ophelia—but interrupts that love—"more than early thousand brothers." But love does not influence him as it does most mortals—it not the mind's eye, the heart—such a mind as Hamlet's could not be drawn from outward actuality to outward identity. But never it ceases to be in mere actual—still Reason is overthrown. Hamlet does not let his affections trouble the current of his mind, but he surrounds the actual with the attachments of his own being. Although she may crave he hath a generous heart—love—yet it must be but for a moment—for he will turn to the loving he had created for himself—to the inward recesses of his heart—a being formed from himself and for himself. Even his mind before it is ready, it is only a room of self-love—a well-watered soil. In Ophelia he finds what he conceives the actual of his ideal character, and strives to love it; but in effect that, he must transform it in his mind into the ideal being. He yields himself up to self-torture, in supposing that he is no longer loving his elder self—the changed being—the opposite successor with the force of untimely which entrees to make the unreal its life. We can see he bounds short of desiderata for love which surrounds the being of his own fancy. We cannot doubt that Hamlet visited Ophelia—may see or lectures her? Was it not natural? He abstracted as not take leave from the outward, and from within—we must take them wanting through the exaggeration. He lectures her not from coldness, but that in the workings of her imagination he may see a great truth, and ascertain her love to him. Here is partially a cause for his rugged manners. Small somewhat resembled Hamlet at a certain period of his career—but Hamlet never he was the very opposite. 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The character of Hamlet has been regarded by many as monotonous, but in fact, its versatility is its greatest charm. How admirably in this shown in his interviews with Rosencrantz and Guildenstern—how well does he know his men in Polonius, when he declares that a cloud is "very like a whale"—the carrier answers—and then beneath "its like a weasel, and again the sensitive Prince admitting that 'tis very like a weasel. We can with all this sensibility, his humor is not in the—they feel me to the top of my best." It will be seen, too, with that fine feeling, Hamlet has left beside him out of the field with his own weapon, is scarcely any other character than Hamlet—by Shakspeare—which is so perfect. Indeed, in the case of Hamlet, we have evidently continued to meet merely a common-place stage hero—and not the reflective, meditating and introversal character—described and self-observed, as he was really depicted by Shakspeare; and the lecturer was surprised at the remarks of Dr. J. on Hamlet, as they are found in most of the modern editions—comments that might have been expected from the gallows or groundlings, but not from the critical branches where Johnson used to sit. The character of the Prince of Denmark was deep, contemplative, and full of contradictions. This would was not made less true to life. He seemed to be here temporarily.—So the soul was ever straining towards that other world, where simple duty and thinking led more to do than to think—where acting was without being in a condition of love, which state imparts a desire of love to the object of it, more emphatically than the declaration. because there is a consciousness and sympathy with the beloved object. 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HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR.

Philadelphia:

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1850.

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TO POSTMASTERS.

We trust our old friends, the Postmasters, will exert themselves and get up large Clubs for the Saturday Post; or if any one day do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, that they will show our Prospectus to some wider circle of acquaintances—though he be a lady, he willing to do so. We think there need be no great difficulty in getting subscribers to the extent of a dozen or a dozen and a half. We would like to compare it with the other weekly papers, cannot fail to perceive that it outshines all competitors in the quality of its matter. Indeed, we *defy to find the same or a similar paper, as on the manner and payment of the small terms.*

NOTICE.

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the Post Office and the town in which they live.

Post Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by writing their name next to our address when they can do so conveniently.

BUENA VISTA.

The remarks of Col. Russell, of Illinois, in the House of Representatives, on the subject of the battle were censured at Buena Vista by the Mississippians, after the gallant remains were all in the ground, and assents into one whole. The opening of the scene is the plaintive, and with the words of the song—"Methinks I see my father," &c.—was in accordance with Hamlet's nature—in accordance with the circumstances.

The lecturer here traced the character of Ophelia, who which she created for Hamlet, as he had been observer of men—not for the sake of mere—but he created them. He knew that there was a given, a grave-digger or a gentleman.—Such is the marshaling universality of his spirit; and that he could not have been the lover Hamlet not sensible of his sideration? Though among them, he appears not the finer companions—not some of them are companions of this man. He is half of the scene of action." Hamlet, when he charged mind, he speaks to them. Even Horatio—his friend—is the receiver, never the giver, of thought and sentiment. Hamlet, the Prince of Denmark, is but the reception of deep-seated truths;—but he could not have created them. He

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Philadelphia:

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STEAM-POWER BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

No. 66 South Third Street, Phila.,

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DEACON & PETERSON, Proprietors.

GEN. SCOTT'S SPEECH.

The Union meeting to which we referred last week, as being held in New York, passed resolutions of adherence to the Union under any circumstances, and recommended Mr. Clay's Resolutions as the basis of a compromise. We stated that Gen. Scott was present. It appears he went as a listener only, but, being recognized, was forced to go upon the stand, and speak to the people. The following report of his speech, appears in the New York Herald:

Fellow Citizens!—I came here this evening not expecting to do more than take my stand in a corner of the room, for the purpose of listening to the proceedings of this very interesting and important meeting. I had no expectation of having the honor to be called upon this stand. I am indebted to the kindness of a friend, who discovered me below, for having the honor to appear in such a conspicuous manner before you. Little did I expect being called upon to address this great and glorious meeting, which is worthy of the Empire City—worthy of the Empire State, and worthy of the Union which you came here to support. (Great applause.) I see before me the intelligence, the wealth, the patriotism of this great city, voluntarily coming here for the purpose of supporting that Union. I am an humble friend and devoted servant of that same Union. I do not call myself a citizen of the East or of the North, of the West or of the South. I have served that Union for nearly forty two years, and feel that I am a citizen of every part and parcel of this glorious constellation of stars. As a friend of the Union, and knowing that the Union is in jeopardy, and knowing that this meeting was called for the purpose devising measures of compromise and conciliation, I came here. Many thanks for the kindness you have shown me. I am not an Abolitionist, nor am I an advocate of slavery. I would not have come here if I had thought these subjects would have militated with each other at this meeting. I did not come here as a Whig or as a Democrat. I have not attended a party meeting for upwards of forty years; but when the cry is that the Union is in danger, and a rally is called for the support of the Union, I would be a coward, and recreant to my country, if I did not respond to the call. I mean to give my little strength in support of the Union, and, God willing, I will do so. I am not a strong man; but I have a little strength left, and I trust I shall be buried under the Union. God grant that you may devise or fall upon some plan to save that Union to which we are, in heart and soul, all so much devoted.

The General resumed his seat, amid the most enthusiastic and prolonged applause. The meeting shortly afterwards adjourned, giving three cheers for General Scott and the Union.

HOT AND COLD WATER

Mrs. Swisshelm comments as follows upon a recent article of ours relative to the use of hot and cold water in cases of inflammation, &c.:

Most people are of opinion that cold applications are best; but our experience is in favor of warm. We once had our foot and ankle severely bruised and wrenched by being thrown from a carriage. The doctor ordered cold applications every two minutes renewed. Every time this was done, it required our utmost efforts to keep from shrieking with agony, and for the twenty-four hours that the foot was kept cold we could not be lifted from the sofa on which we were first laid, to be put in bed. At last we determined to bear it no longer, but had the cold clothes removed, and plenty of warm, dry flannel, with a hot brick, substituted. The relief was instantaneous, and since that we have often used, with happy effects, cloths wrung from very hot water, as applications to any bruise or local inflammation. With persons of plethoric habits, when the reaction is sure to be strong, cold water may be best; but folks who are scarce of flesh, require *heat* and moisture to aid the blood to overcome obstructions.

UNION TOASTS.

The following regular toasts were given at the late festival in Fredericksburg, Virginia, held in honor of President Taylor, and at which he was present:

The Union of the States—At home, our shield and defence; abroad, our strength and glory. "Whom God hath joined together, let no man put asunder."

The North—"Very pleasant hast thou been to me, my brother Jonathan!" "Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee, nor between thy people and my people; for we are brethren." "Even in death" let us not be "divided."

The Federal Constitution—The ligature that binds together our glorious Confederacy. Palsied be the hand that would sever its slightest thread!

That second toast especially is a capital one.

Canadian Annexation.—The Honorable Henry J. Boulton, of Toronto, formerly Chief Justice of Newfoundland, has given his opinion that it is legal to form associations to promote annexation to the United States. While Colonel Prince, a member of the Canada House, from Essex, has just published a bold and vigorous letter in favor of the independence of the colonies.

Board of Health.—The number of deaths during the last week in this city was 139—adults 48 and children 91.

Congressional News.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

On the 26th ult., Mr. Hale rose to explain his absence the previous afternoon, denying what had seemed to be intimated by Mr. Foote, that he had desired to avoid the responsibility of voting on the proposition to refer the question of slavery to a Select Committee. He was absent on the fulfilment of duties connected with the funeral ceremonies of a distinguished son of New Hampshire, Gen. McNeill, now lying dead in this city.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, in the absence of his colleague, said he was authorized by him to say that he had designed no implication of improper motives to Mr. Hale. That Senator had given evidence of his readiness to meet any moral responsibility in connection with his peculiar views.

Mr. Davis, then after paying a tribute to the personal and military ability of Gen. McNeill, suggested that Mr. Hale make some motion by which the Senate might express its sense of the loss of the deceased.

Mr. Hale moved that the Senate adjourn at 2 o'clock, to attend the funeral of Gen. McNeill, [illegible]

[illegible]

... last of its race. The proposition was to give to the South the small quota of advantage which would naturally fall to her—conceding to the North all that could be reasonably asked, and all that could be given with due regard to the honor and interests of both sections. He repudiated the idea of making the Missouri Compromise line the arbitrary demarcation between free and slave States. He also proposed the immediate admission of California as a State, contending that no objection should be made to her Constitution, which had been formed and ratified by a people who had in that very instrument evinced their capacity for self-government, and ability to elect.—The people of California were satisfied with their Constitution, and Congress had no right to object.

Mr. Bell further observed, that he had thought it best not to encumber his proposition with any allusion to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. He was willing to trust that question, as well as the subject of the apprehension of fugitive slaves, to the good faith of Congress. He expressed his conviction that the South would resist any flagrant violation of their Constitutional rights—but he anticipated no such violation. He had not commended the Southern Convention, for he had placed a liberal confidence in the justice of the people of the North. If good should flow from that Convention, he would be entitled to no credit. Therefore, if evil flowed from it—though he might suffer therefrom, in common with every citizen of the Union—he was in no degree responsible for it.

He had no desire to underrate the earnest feeling of the South, with reference to this agitating question. The excitement was real, strong and deep.

The resolutions were received, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Butler asked that there might be a general understanding, that Mr. Calhoun's views on Mr. Clay's Compromise Resolutions would be presented to the Senate on Monday next. He stated that the Senator would not be able to speak, on account of his illness, but would ask the privilege of having his views read to the Senate by some friend.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of Mr. Clay's Compromise Resolutions.

Mr. Walker submitted an amendment to Mr. Clay's second resolution, by the insertion of a few words, recording the fact that slavery has been abolished and prohibited, together with the slave-trade, in Mexico, and can only be introduced there by positive enactment.

Mr. Rusk then took the floor, and resumed and concluded his remarks upon the general question, opposing the Wilmot Proviso.

On the 1st inst., after the transaction of some routine business of no general interest, the Senate went into Executive Session, and afterwards adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On the 26th, Mr. White, from the Committee on Naval Affairs reported a joint resolution, requiring the Secretary of the Navy to purchase American water rotted hemp alone for the use of the navy, provided it be equal to foreign hemp in quality and price, including cordage, sail-cloth and duck.

A brief debate ensued, but without disposing of the subject, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the President's Annual Message.

Mr. Miller continued his remarks from Thursday. He said that California is a portion of our territory on the Pacific, and the revolutionary movements there were encouraged by the President of the United States, who assumed the functions of Congress. He encouraged the revolutionary movements to prevent the public mind from being agitated. Who knows but what he may present a Constitution for the State of Columbia, framed by the people of this District? We are told that it is not the purpose of the North to abolish slavery where it now exists, but to leave it where it is. Slavery does now exist in California and New Mexico. He did not say that slaves were there, but slavery existed there as a recognized relation—a domestic and political institution.

He denied the statement of Mr. Webster that the Constitution does not extend to the Territories—on the contrary, let the people go where they will, whether on land or sea, the sovereign will, as embodied in that instrument, controls them, and commands obedience. Slavery is not prohibited in the territory acquired from Mexico. It is not prohibited by any treaty or act of Congress, and no Mexican laws can control it, unless adopted into our own code. The South only asks that place may be left as they were found. Their position is manly and fair. They ask no law to establish slavery. They are passive—the North are active. He would offer a plan that the North dare not reject. It is here—the Constitution! The rights secured to the South by that instrument are those which they claim and insist upon.

Mr. Hilliard, with his permission, said that he had understood that the Senate had adjourned to attend the funeral of the lamented General John McNeill, late of New Hampshire. All knew that the deceased was a noble-hearted man—a braver never lived. To give the House an opportunity to attend the funeral, he moved that the Committee rise, which was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

On the 27th, Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, introduced a bill to give a homestead to every head of family, or to any widow or mother of a minor child, who shall become permanent occupiers of the soil thus granted. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Moore, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to discourage speculation in public lands, and to give them to practical cultivators and actual settlers. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Ashmun introduced a bill to reduce the rates of postage, and abolish the franking privilege. Referred to the Committee on Post-Office.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the President's California Message.

Mr. Doty gave notice of a bill which he would introduce shortly, admitting California with her present boundaries.

The bill reads as follows:

"*An Act to admit the State of California into the Union.*"

Whereas, The people of California have formed for themselves a Constitutional and State Government, and applied for admission into the Union as a State, and

Whereas, The said Constitution has been officially communicated to Congress, and is republican in its character; therefore:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of California, with the boundaries described in the said Constitution, shall be and is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever.

Sec. 2. The said State of California shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, nor with any regulations of Congress may make for securing the title in such soil to *bona fide* purchasers thereof, and no taxes shall be imposed on land the property of the United States—which said provisions are hereby declared to be the fundamental conditions upon which the said State is admitted into the Union.

Mr. Green gave notice that he would submit an amendment, establishing the Missouri boundary line.

Mr. Toombs then took the floor, and proceeded to address the House. He said that the fact could not be disguised—fifteen States were discontented. It was almost impossible for a free people, or any portion of them to be dissatisfied unless there be some solid foundation for the complaint. As a representative of a portion of the people who are dissatisfied, it was his purpose to examine the grounds of complaint, and see whether the grievance was well founded. The Southern people believe that it is contemplated by the majority to deprive them of a just equality in the Government, and to put them in collision with sixteen hundred millions of their property. They believe that they have the constitutional guarantee of [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Cabell—Slavery can go where its owner pleases, and it is the duty of Government to protect it.

Mr. Baker said, Congress has the same power in the District of Columbia, as the Legislature of Maryland has in that State. Congress has the exclusive jurisdiction in the territories, and has power to regulate property, or nobody has. Did gentlemen mean to tell the North that, if the Wilmot Proviso pass, they will dissolve the Union? You are going to dissolve the Union, for what?—Your fathers did what the Congress who passed the Oregon bill did, and the late President approved. If so, how will you do it? He would be alarmed, if he thought that the Union was in danger. How do you imagine that the Union is to be dissolved?

Mr. Colcock, (an allusion had been made to him,) repeated that, if the Wilmot Proviso, in any form should pass, and slavery be abolished in the District of Columbia, he would introduce a resolution that the Union ought to be dissolved.

Mr. Baker—Would he introduce a resolution that the Union shall be dissolved, or is dissolved?

Mr. Colcock—I will even take that form. The adoption of the Proviso would expel the South from the territories, and in effect this would be a dissolution of the Union.

Mr. Baker—Suppose we of the North put down the resolution, and amend it by saying that the Union is not dissolved? what good would the resolution do?

Mr. Colcock said that he never heard so absurd a proposition as that Congress has the power to dissolve the Union. If Congress pass a bill incorporating the Wilmot Proviso, or abolishing slavery, he would introduce a resolution declaring that the Union ought to be dissolved. The gentlemen and all the North would be convinced that the South are in earnest.

Mr. Baker took this as more declaratory than preparatory, and the resolution so often passed in the minds of gentlemen, would do no great harm in dissolving the Union. Oh, ye Gods! if it does pass—would that dissolve the Union? He wanted to know how the South were going beyond the resolution. He had heard the descriptions of swords—in point of wit, beauty and eloquence—but no one has said he would draw the sword against the Constitutional power of the Government. How are you going to dissolve the Union when it is doubtful whether the Nashville Convention will assemble, as some of the Southern States will not endorse it. He again asked—"How are you going to dissolve the Union?" If the Wilmot Proviso pass to-morrow, he would go against the admission of any State into the Union whose constitution tolerates slavery. If the South threaten the North, if they do not compromise—in their own language, the North says, "Let them come." He held it to be demoralizing to the great American people, to those who cherish the name of Washington, under the broad shadow of the wings of our Eagle, in the name of Freedom and Constitutional Liberty, to compel slavery to go where freedom has always existed. It would be a disgrace to the civilized world, and when he was asked to extend slavery, to increase slave representation in Congress, the North would not fight for any such purpose. If disunion come, it will be the fault of the South, and not that of the North, and they will all abide the result.

Mr. McLane, of Md., after showing the position of the Whig and Democratic parties in the last Presidential contest, said that [illegible]

[illegible]

... and thereby be the means of saving the Union. Should aggression be accumulated on aggression, and wrong on wrong, it was not for him to predict what line of conduct Virginia will pursue. That is not within the province of the representatives here. The people will determine this in Convention, and the determination once made, will be maintained.

On the 1st inst., the House resumed the consideration of the resolutions requiring the Secretary of the Navy to purchase American rotted hemp, &c. The pending motion to refer it to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union was debated at length, in which among other things, immediate action on the matter was pressed.

It was said that if it was referred, it would delay its passage for three or four months, much to the injury of hemp-growers in this country. In this connection was debated a resolution, already referred, to give the contract for supplying hemp, to Mr. Billings, who would monopolize the entire market if the last resolution should pass. Gentlemen had previously advocated, and were for increasing the tests of American over foreign hemp. This was said to be unfair.

The morning hour having expired, the House went into Committee, for the first time this session, on private bills.

The Committee rose, and without taking the question on the bills reported, the House adjourned till Monday.

General News.

LETTER FROM T. BUTLER KING.

The "National Intelligencer" publishes the following important letter from Hon. T. Butler King, respecting the charge brought against him of having influenced the people of California in relation to the character of their Constitution:

Washington, Feb. 23, 1850.

Gentlemen:—Permit me to state in your columns that my illness in California and subsequent long continued debility, my numerous pressing engagements since my arrival here, and the effects of a recent indisposition which has paralised my energies for some days, have delayed, much longer than I intended or expected, my report on California. But I cannot longer permit the public mind to be assailed, perhaps misled, by insinuations, inquiries and innuendoes, which, if not promptly answered, may be considered as acquiesced in; or bold assertions, if misrepresentation has assumed that form, to pass uncontradicted. I therefore assert that I did not, in connection with my duties in California, nor have I *at any time, received secret instructions, whether verbal or written, from the President of the United States, or any member of his cabinet, on the subject of slavery or any other subject.* I did not attempt to influence the people of California to decide the question of slavery one way or the other; and any assertion that I did receive such instructions, or attempt to exercise such influences, is false. Any insinuations or insidious inquiries which are so framed or intended as to induce the people to believe that the President or any member of his cabinet did give, or that I could be base enough to receive, such instructions, I declare to be totally without foundation in fact, and without the shadow of truth.

I beg leave to call the attention of the public to some facts, which will show what was done by the late administration to induce the people of California to form a State government. I arrived at San Francisco on the *fourth* of June, in the steamer Panama. We did not stop at Monterey, nor did I see or hold any communication with Gen. Riley until about the middle of that month, when he came to San Francisco. His proclamation, calling a Convention of the people of California to form a State Constitution, is dated at Monterey, 130 miles from San Francisco, the *third* of June. The last paragraph of this proclamation is in the following words:

"The method here indicated to obtain what is desired by all, viz.: a more perfect political organisation, is deemed the most direct and safe that can be adopted, and one fully authorised by law. It is the course advised by the President, and by the Secretaries of State and of War of the United States, and is calculated to avoid the innumerable evils which must necessarily result from any attempt at illegal local legislation. It is therefore hoped it will meet the approbation of the people of California, and that all good citizens will unite in carrying it into execution."

The steamer in which I was a passenger to San Francisco was the first conveyance to carry to the people of California the intelligence of the inauguration of President Taylor, and appointment of his cabinet; so that, at the date of Gen. Riley's proclamations, it was not possible that he could have received any communication from the present administration. The President of the United States to whom he refers was Mr. Polk; the Secretary of State, Mr. Buchanan; the Secretary of [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM CALIFORNIA.

By the arrival of the Alabama at New Orleans, from Chagres, we have advices from San Francisco to Jan. 15th. The Alabama brings 65 passengers, and half a-million of gold dust.

The City of Sacramento has been overflowed by water. But few spots of land are visible, and the inhabitants are suffering terribly from the dreadful and unheard of calamity.

The loss by this unlooked-for visitation is estimated at over one million of dollars.

Immense herds of cattle and other property have been swept away. While this great flood, however, destroys a great deal of property, it will wash out the gold in immense quantities.

A party of Chilians had made an attack upon the Americans at the mines in the vicinity of Stockton, in which two of the assailed were killed, and the others imprisoned, though the latter were afterwards released. Probably the same attack of which we already have had an account.

A New Republic.—Europe counts another Republic. By a firman dated January 3, the Porte has recognized the new constitution which has just been adopted by Zagori, a small district of Albania, near Janina, comprising 44 villages, and a population of 15,000 souls. Each village chooses its command counsellors, and sends a deputy to an Assembly which meets twice a year at Janina.

☞ Vaccination was first tried upon condemned criminals, in the year 1721.

THE VOLUNTEERS OF 1814.

BY JEFFERSON SUTHERLAND.

The person named in the following copy of communication as having served as a volunteer in the army of the United States during the last war with Great Britain, was the father of the writer! and he, (the writer,) being then a lad of nine years, accompanied his father, and had the honor of being tented with the American army during the campaign of 1814, on the Niagara frontier, although he was then of too few years and too weak of body to bear arms as a soldier:

Treasury Department,
Third Auditor's Office, Dec. 24, 1849.

Sir—I have received your letter of the 20th inst., making inquiry in relation to the services, &c., of Silas Sutherland, of Captain Nathaniel F. Knapp's company, of Colonel Dobbin's regiment, of General Porter's brigade of New York Volunteers, during the late war with England; and in reply I have to inform you that upon examination, he is found to have entered the service, as a 1st Sergeant, on the first day of May, 1814, and served till the eighth day of November, 1814, (the expiration of the term of service for which he entered,) making six months and eight days—for which service he was paid in full, as it appears on the rolls of the company, by Paymaster Parmenio Adams. The amount received by him for the service in question was $68.83; which sum was all that he was entitled to.

Respectfully your obedient servant,
JOHN S. GALLAHER, 3rd Auditor.

Jefferson Sutherland, Esq.

The services above certified to, included the entire of the campaign of Brown's army on the Niagara frontier, in 1814; and the sum of $68.83 which was received by the writer's father, was not sufficient to pay for the clothing which he wore to threads while in the service of the country, allowing nothing for mending the holes knocked in his skin by a bomb-shell while in Fort Erie, or for a broken constitution. But he was only one among many who then served the country against its enemies upon the same terms of self-sacrifice. The writer could testify to the sufferings and privations which they endured, as he was present and witnessed them. Their gallantry was more conspicuous. General Porter, in his report made to General Brown of the participation of his command in the *Battle of Chippewa*, thus commends the gallant conduct of the volunteers:

"The action of Chippewa in which the volunteers took so conspicuous a part, will ever be remembered to the honor of the American arms. It was commenced by about 800 Pennsylvania volunteers and Indian warriors, who met about the same number of British militia and Indians, overthrew and drove them behind the main line of the British army, destroying at least 150, and annihilating, it is believed, this description of the enemy's force.

"The New York volunteers did not arrive until the day after the battle,* but they have since given the fullest evidence of their determination to emulate the example set them by the other part of the corps by their conduct in forcing a passage over the Chippewa, on the 8th instant, and the readiness with which they volunteered to build a bridge under the fire of the enemy's batteries."

General Brown, in his official report of the action of the 25th of July, 1814, fought near the Falls of Niagara, known in history as the *Battle of Bridgewater*, thus describes the services of the [illegible]

[illegible]

JENNY LIND.

Jenny is about twenty-nine years of age. She is a native of Stockholm, and the only child of poor parents, both of whom are alive, and living in ease and independence in Switzerland. She is about five feet six inches high, of fair complexion, light hair, fine figure, not beautiful, but very interesting. Her demeanor and manners are natural and graceful, and free from affectation. She has already accumulated a large fortune. Her vocal powers were fully developed about twelve years ago, but she was the pride of Stockholm, even as a child. She made her first appearance at Berlin, as Agatha, in Der Freichutz, was eminently successful, and from that time, her career has been most brilliant. She will leave for the United States in September next, and will sing one hundred and fifty nights in this country and at Havana. Her first concert in the United States will be given in New York. Her private secretary is now in Philadelphia on business connected with her engagement.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Philada., March 4.—The offerings of Beef Cattle for the week were about 1,500 head. About 700 head were driven to New York. Beeves are selling from $5.00 to 7.75 per 100 pounds. Hogs—There were 800 head in the market, and sold from $5.25 to 5.75 per 100 lbs. Cows—There were about 200 sold from $15 to 35. Sheep and Lambs—The former from $2 to 4, the latter from $1 to 3, according to quality.

ALMANAC.

March, 1850	Sun rises	Sun sets	High water	Moon's phases
9 Saturday,	6 15	5 45	10 57	
10 Sunday,	6 13	5 47	11 41	D. H. M.
11 Monday,	6 12	5 48	12 23	
12 Tuesday,	6 11	5 49	1 10	
13 Wedn'sday,	6 10	5 50	1 48	Last 4 3 4
14 Thursday,	6 8	5 52	2 28	New 13 6 16
15 Friday,	6 7	5 53	3 13	First 20 10 57
16 Saturday,	6 6	5 54	4 0	Full 27 6 25

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clock.	12 o'clock.	3 o'clock.
Feb. 24,	40	48	46
25,	45	50	54
26,	45	56	62
27,	47	55	60
28,	39	44	44
March 1,	53	54	55
2,	39	46	53

Marriages.

On the 26th ult. by the Rev. George Chandler, Mr. John James Barrow, of this city, to Ann Maria A[illegible], of the Northern Liberties.

[illegible]

Deaths.

[illegible]

Bank Note List.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by E. Johnston & Co., Brokers, No. 16 South Third Street.

[illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a single square, first insertion,	$2.00
For each subsequent insertion,	$1.50
For one square 6 months,	$30.00
For one square, a year,	$40.00

☞ Payment is required in advance.

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Also, CHAS. S. HALL, for and in Arkansas.

Mr. C. W. JAMES, No. 1 Harrison Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our general travelling agent for the Western States; assisted by *J. R. Smith, J. T. Dent, Jason Taylor, J. W. Armstrong, Perren Locke, W. Ramsey, and G. Simonson.*

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WILLIAM A. PIERCE is our only Collector of Bills in Pennsylvania.

CHARLES S. ROWLEY will receive subscriptions from new subscribers in the State of Ohio.

MORTIMER T. WEBB, do. do. for New York State.

JUSTUS WHITE, do. do. and collects for us in New York and the Canadas.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

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OUR MAIL RECEIPTS.

Receipts for the Saturday Evening Post from the 23th February to the 2d March.

[illegible]

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

UNRIVALED INDUCEMENTS FOR 1850.

The proprietors of the Saturday Evening Post, in coming before the public with a new Prospectus, would respectfully solicit attention to what they have done in the past, as a guarantee for their promises of the future. They may safely say, that no other paper in America has given to its readers so large and well chosen an amount of all kinds of reading, elegant and useful, imaginative and practical, during the last year, as the POST. To say nothing of other tales and sketches, what paper has laid before its subscribers during the past year, four such novelets as "Henry Benson," "The Child Stealer," "Isabel Dennison," and "The Deserted Wife?"

And the proprietors of the Post are determined that, if possible, the coming year shall be even a more brilliant one than the past. To begin with, they have already secured the following original contributions, which will be published, with many other choice pictures of life, during the coming year:

THE BAYMOUNTS: A Novelet, by MISS LESLIE; author of "Mrs. Washington Potts," &c., &c.

THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING, A TALE OF WESTERN LIFE. A Novelet, by MRS. SOUTHWORTH, author of "Retribution," "The Deserted Wife," &c.

THE OLD ASTROLOGER, OR, THE PROPHECY FULFILLED: A Novelet, by T. S. ARTHUR, author of "Agnes, or the Possessed," "The Child Stealer," &c.

THE BELLE AND THE BLUE: A Novelet, by CAROLINE LEE HENTZ, author of "The Mob Cap," "Aunt Patty's Scrap Bag," &c.

THE BONNET ROUGE; A TALE OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION; by MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS, author of "Palaces and Prisons," "Malina Grey," &c., &c.

We have also made arrangements with GRACE GREENWOOD, for a NEW SERIES of her spirited and interesting LETTERS, during the coming year.

But the columns of the POST are not for fiction (however instructive and impressive) alone. We shall continue to devote a large portion of the paper to more solid and substantial reading; such as is calculated to improve and inform the intellect, and to ennoble and purify the heart. Whatever is best in the pages of the foreign and domestic magazines and reviews, shall be laid under contribution to inform and enlighten our readers.

The *NEWS OF THE DAY* shall also be, as heretofore, carefully sifted, and what is important treasured in our columns.

Matters of interest to business men, a *BANK-NOTE LIST*, a *STOCK LIST*, the *MARKETS*, &c., shall be weekly laid before them.

For the *FARMER*, a dozen agricultural periodicals are carefully searched, and the best matter selected for our *AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT*.

One or more *PORTRAITS* of remarkable persons, or *PICTURES* of remarkable places are also weekly given.

In short, whatever is calculated to refine, instruct, amuse, or gratify, shall find its appropriate place in the POST; and let the reader mark one thing, whatever others may *promise*, we will not be behind in the *performance*. A paper that has stood for twenty-eight years, steadily progressing all that time, and which has now perhaps the *largest* list of subscribers of any weekly paper in the United States, is not to be left behind in the race by *any* rival. The *increase* alone of our subscription list last year, is equal to the *whole circulation* of many of our imitators.

TERMS.

The terms of the POST are $2 if paid in advance—$3, if not paid in advance. For $5 one copy is sent three years.

In order to accommodate that large number of persons who wish to take a first class paper, but mistakingly think they cannot afford it, we continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and in the country, to one post-office.

4 COPIES,			$ 5.00,	PER ANNUM.
8	"	(And one to Agent, or the getter up of the Club,)	$10.00,	"
13	"	(And one to Agent, or the getter up of the Club,)	$15.00,	"
20	"	(And one to Agent, or the getter up of the Club,)	$20.00,	"

Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club, end at one and the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. Subscriptions may be sent at our risk.—When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount. Address, *always post-paid.*

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N. B.—No deviation from the regular Terms will be practised. *If less money is sent for a Club than we have agreed to take in our Prospectus, we shall, in all cases, keep the money, and send only as many copies as it will pay for.*

N. B.—Any person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the publishers by letter, *post-paid.*

THE PHILADELPHIA CHEAP BOOK STORE.

"*Small Profits and Quick Returns.*"

OLD STAND FIFTH AND ARCH STREETS.

THE attention of the readers of the "Post" is invited to the recent publication called "The Pastor's Wife or Memoir of Mrs. Sherman," of which the first edition of one thousand copies has been nearly sold. It is confessedly one of the most interesting Biographies of a pious and intelligent woman that has ever been written. Her travels in Germany and Austria, with her sojourn at Grafenburg, where she went to try the water cure, under the care of the celebrated Priessnitz, are rife with incidents of the most interesting character, showing the spiritual darkness of the continent, witness the following: "Husband called on a nice old Austrian, holding a high official situation, and otherwise a remarkably intelligent man, and in the course of conversation quoted the fourth verse of the twenty-third Psalm 'Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for Thou art with me, Thy rod and Thy staff they comfort me'—he immediately said, 'Dear me, what beautiful sentiments—whose words are those? Byron's?'"

In press and will shortly appear, "The Churchman's Manual," by the Rev. Benjamin Dorr, D.D. Third edition revised and enlarged. Whoever would know the doctrines of the Episcopal Church, be he a member or not, should possess this book, the beauty of its style being only exceeded by the Christian moderation with which it is written.

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CHEAP BOOKS, CHEAP BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

RECEIVED from the New York and Philadelphia Trade Sale, a large assortment of splendid Books, suitable for the parlor or presents; Family and Pocket Bibles from 45 cents to $25, Pocket Bibles, [illegible]

[illegible]

Selected Poetry.

WE ARE ALL TO WRONG INCLINED.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS DELTA.

We are all to wrong inclined
In this wide and worldly mart,
And the strong human mind
Backs the strong human heart.

Planted with childhood's dawning glow.
Passion ushers evil in,
Which, as the being's onward flow,
Strengthens into riper sin.
Then we're to wrong inclined
In this wide and worldly mart,
And the strong human mind
Backs the strong human heart.

Oh, ye living! they that breed,
Who the seed so thickly throw—
Why not plant in their mould—
Why so tempted by the young?
Feel ye not your bosoms writhe
Perhaps most when sin seems?
Reason first upbend the rod,
Frailty first confounds the rule.
Then we're all to wrong inclined
In this wide and worldly mart,
And the strong human mind
Backs the strong human heart.

Ye who nudge your brothers, and
Point sure in the seat of Time,
Tremble lest ye dare to call
Unto weakness, more than crime!
Thinkers! screw the secret thought
Deep into the human clod,
"Pity shielded by man from wrong
Judgment is alone with God."
For we're all to wrong inclined
In this wide and worldly mart,
And the erring human mind
Backs the erring human heart.

Regrets! ye have most achieved,
Turn ye love your human host,
Pilgrim! seek each sport, greed
By the iron hoofs of Fate.
Christians! shed the faint who need.
Not of your shadowy Book
Soldiers! comfort those that bleed
In the battle of mankind.
We are all to wrong inclined
In this wide and worldly mart,
And the erring human mind
Backs the erring human heart.

Pictures of Life.

JOHN MILLS, THE MORMON.

When the Mormons settled in Missouri, in 1831, no enthusiastic young man named Mills, was their most popular and admired preacher. Indeed no great man he was, that whichever way he took his stump, a crowd of the saints were sure to be present.

A strong and rooted mob of Lynchers was about this time organized in the county of Jackson, under the command of Col. Turk—one of the most desperately dangerous men that Missouri, or in truth, any other country, ever produced. Some of the Mormons were tarred and feathered, some were ducked with knotty hickories, till they handed from the excess of butter and the loss of blood; others were hunted through all their property, and reduced in a day to the condition of beggars; many of their dwelling houses and Church dungeons; thus will the Celtic population of Ireland, and the Saxon of Kent, buy scraps with the Saxon and the English races.

Dr. Knox argues that there is a tendency to the production of smallness to die out, in the moral as well as in the animal races. That is to say, there is a tendency in man to return to his original types, in his normal state of wild man. Very many of the types produced by a physical cause disappear all breeds by crossing. The farmer understands this in his cows, and sheep, and pigs, and horses, and dogs, and turtrips, and he knows it is sometimes regarded as an institution of Providence, that different races have been made to produce different commodities, in order to induce nations to trade together, and thus to bind the nations by mutual dependence; and it is remarked that poets have always been the eulogists of the old pastures decisions; and it is remarked that poets have always been the eulogists of the old pastoral life, and the old rural manners, and the old rustic language, and the old rustic sports, and the old rustic dress, and the old rustic customs, in contrast with the simplicity of fact.

Priscilla Bacon.—An industrious family been invented for making bags, which look not to be easy like necessity of throwing away your bags after. Any tough, straight-grained timber will answer the purpose. It is first sawn into square strips, the width decided for the bag; these strips are next turned round, like a bat handle, and then split through the centre. Each stick then makes two half-round hoops. They are then steamed and bent. Cedar hooped with thin, pressed, or extra-rail appearance. The whole work is done by machinery. Just previous to being thus, if the machinery is not there at cold weather, the ends of these hoops was exhibited at the late Agricultural Show at Syracuse.

Wit and Humor.

TRAPPING A LOCOMOTIVE.

The New York and Erie Railroad passes through a portion of Pike County, traversing a wilderness where the wolf and the panther reside more than all the more of the race have made them retreat before the progress of enterprise. At the time when the cars were commenced running daily over the portion of the road, it so happened that a friend of mine, who never had much "cash at command," was busily engaged trapping for wolves in one of those large swamps so frequent in that part of the country. Game, both was one of our best hunters, and in his opinion—which is duly corroborated by his success—the best trapper in the country. Having from his daily walk, to see that all was right, and that no one had disturbed his traps, and the wealthy wind of winter howled on over the icy grave of the summer, caution no more!

PHYSICAL GROWTH.

FROM THE WESTERN ANNUAL REVIEW.

"Like fellows like throughout this mortal span," thus, the house in Flanders becomes an unusually romantic, and in Shetland, a dwarf; there is a tendency in animals to associate together with external resemblances, and to persecute those who are strangers in shape. In the Falkland Islands there are cattle of four different colors, forming separate herds; a distant cattleman is exclusively as white men separate from negroes in the United States. On the Eastern coasts of the Southern Andes, the cattle breeders have a habit of attaching a bell to the neck of a mare. From these bells hundred bells to the sound, and they were accordingly set and reset with different kinds of bell, and shifted from one neck to another, so that the sound might be varied. Yet daily the same suspicious voice would come to his ears. At length the hunter was a keen believer in the supernatural, because convinced that his former skill as a sportsman was not forgotten, began acting in the neighborhood. Upon the strength of this conclusion, he called in a few confidential friends, and the next time the unseen power proceeded to rotate his adventures.

Our readers can judge of the hunter's surprise when he was laughingly told he had been practicing on the locomotive.—*Pike County Democrat.*

"THE DEW ON BEAUTY'S LIPS."

Under the head of "answers to correspondents," the Dublin Commercial Journal and Weekly gives the following emphatic answer:

JOSEPHINE.—We have consulted Dr. Arrowshaft, and he says there is no dew on beauty's lips, "unless the dew on beauty's lips," and although his opinion is a little too professional perhaps, we give it. In answer to our query, he says:

"The dew on the lips of beauty has long been known as a tempting bait to the male sex—action, among, generally, from the region of the heart, and is produced by a peculiar state of susceptibility in that organ. It is undoubtedly a fluid of very remarkable, elastic nature—its most susceptibility to that organ. It is undoubtedly a fluid of very remarkable, elastic nature—its most conspicuous qualities, being exceedingly rich and sweet in flavor, and generally highly stimulating, and when taken in excess, it has been quickly produced in the female system. Indeed, there are some instances on record, where the effects of this fluid produces delirium; and it is remarked that poets have always been the eulogists of the old pastoral life, and the old rural manners, and the old rustic language, and the old rustic sports, and the old rustic dress, and the old rustic customs, in contrast with the simplicity of fact.

Priscilla Bacon.—An industrious family been invented for making bags, which look not to be easy like necessity of throwing away your bags after. Any tough, straight-grained timber will answer the purpose. It is first sawn into square strips, the width decided for the bag; these strips are next turned round, like a bat handle, and then split through the centre. Each stick then makes two half-round hoops. They are then steamed and bent. Cedar hooped with thin, pressed, or extra-rail appearance. The whole work is done by machinery. Just previous to being thus, if the machinery is not there at cold weather, the ends of these hoops was exhibited at the late Agricultural Show at Syracuse.

Science and Art.

THE MECHANICAL WORLD ALMANAC.—The relative value of the Greek and the Turkey, in time, during the reciprocating motion of the pedal to the pedal, and the corresponding square in a circle, are of discussion between two correspondents of the Scientific American.

A CAUTIOUS JUDGE.—The late Chief Baron Pollock, of England, was remarkable for his love of money, and for his caution. He was a great lover of his money, and for his caution. He was a great lover of his money, and for his caution. He was a great lover of his